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# A NEW GENUS OF THE FAMILY FELIDAE FROM TATROT STAGE (PLIOCENE) NEAR SAKETI VILLAGE, SIRMUR DISTRICT, HIMACHAL PRADESH

J. P. SRIVASTAVA AND S. N. VERMA Palaeontological Society of India, Lucknow

ABSTRACT—The authors record a new genus Sakototeron consisting of a broken ramus of the family Felidae from the Tatrot Formation near Saketi village. Its main characters being a deeply curved long post-canine diastema, absence of  $PM_t$  and  $PM_2$ , a well developed  $PM_3$  and an angulation separating the anterior and lateral margins of the ramus.

#### INTRODUCTION

During the course of mapping of Tilok-pur-Kala-Amb-Bikramabad area in connection with systematic mapping of Upper Siwaliks based on collection of vertebrate fossils, the authors struck upon an interesting specimen of a fragment of left ramus of the Family Felidae which is quite distinct from the Indian as well as foreign forms described under this family (Lydekker, 1884, p. 320; Mathew, 1910, p. 289; 1929 p. 494; Pilgrim, 1932, p. 153; Piveteau, 1961, p. 769; Romer, 1947, p. 371; Scott, 1962, p. 600; Zittal, 1925, p. 75).

A brief description of the same is given below along with its characteristic features:

SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTION

Order Carnivora

Family

Felidae

Sub Family

Nimravinae

Genus

Saketoteron

Saketoteron tatroinse gen. et sp. nov. Plate 1, Figs. 1

Material. A fragment of left ramus.

Horizon. Tatrot stage of Upper Siwaliks.

Locality. About 300 metres south-east of Saketi village (30° 30′ 22″, 77° 14′ 48″; Sheet No. 53 F/2), Sirmur district, H.P.

Repository. G. S. I. Type 18513.

Description. The specimen contains lower portion of left canine and PM<sub>3</sub> intact. The cross section of canine is oval shaped with a notch on the anterior side and the base of the canine is slightly above the base of PM<sub>3</sub>. The diastema between PM<sub>3</sub> and the canine

is not only very long but is also deeply curved.  $PM_1$  and  $PM_2$  both are absent as is evident from the smooth upper surface of the diastema.  $PM_3$  has double roots, a well developed protoconid and weak anterior and posterior cusps. The anterior margin of the ramus forms a small angle with the lateral margin.

Measurments of dentition are as follows:

	Antero-posterior diameter	
$PM_3$	15 mm	9 mm
Canine (cross section)	8 mm	9 mm
	veen canine and red horizontally	29 mm
Depth of diaste part	ma at the deepest	8 mm
Depth of ramus the Canine	s midway between and PM <sub>3</sub>	35 mm

Remarks. The present specimen shows clear transitional characters between the Sub Families Felinae and Machaerodontinae both with regards to development of dentition and shape of ramus and accordingly it can be classified with the Sub Family Nimravinae. But it clearly stands separated from the existing genera of the Nimravinae on account of greater length and curved nature

of the post-canine diastema as well as absence of both PM<sub>1</sub> and PM<sub>2</sub>. Further no members of this Sub Family are known from India and even in their own habitat they are known only from older beds (Oligocene to Miocene).

The other similar form particularly with regard to the curved diastema is the European genus *Homotherium* belonging to Sub Family Machaerodontinae but its PM<sub>3</sub> is very small and shaped like a peg. With regards to Indian Machaerodont (*Megantereon*) our specimen differs in having only a small angulation between the anterior and lateral margins of the mandible as well as having a well developed PM<sub>3</sub>.

Accordingly, we assign our specimen to a new genus, having characters intermediate between the Sub Families Machaerodontinae and Felinae.

The characters of the present specimen which are transitional between the Sub Families Machaerodontinae and Felinae are as follows:—

- A. Characters common with the Sub Family Machaerondontinae
  - ( i ) Long diastema between canine and  $PM_3$
  - (ii) Absence of PM1 and PM2

# EXPLANATION OF PLATE 1

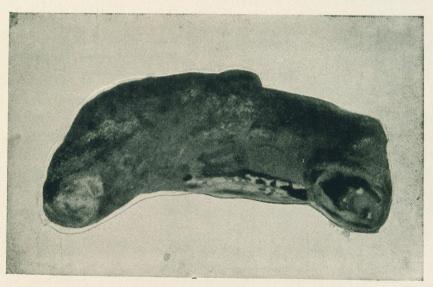
Saketoteron tatroinse gen. et sp. nov.

- 1. Side view of the left ramus. (x 1.25).
- 2. Crown view of the left ramus. (x 1.5).

Speeimen No. G. S. I. Type 18513.



1



2

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- (iii) Angulation between the anterior and lateral margins of the jaw.
- B. Characters common with the Sub Family Felinae
  - (i) Presence of a well developed PM<sub>3</sub>
  - (ii) Absence of a flange.

The main diagnostic character of our genus which differentiates it from all the Indian and foreign forms of the Family Falidae is the curved nature of the post-canine diastema which has not been observed in any genera of this family which is well known for its reduced premolar series and long post canine diastema.

## Diagnostic characters

- (i) Long curved post-canine diastema
- (ii) Small angulation between the anterior and lateral margins of the jaw
- (iii) Absence of PM1 and PM2
- (iv) Well developed PM3.

### AGE OF THE BEDS

The beds from which this fossil has been discovered have been correlated with Tatrot Formation on the basis of their profuse vertebrate fauna. The forms recovered from these beds as well as those from the surrounding area include among others the following forms:

1. Hipparion antilopinum Falc. & Cautley

- 2. Leptobos sp. Rutimeyer
- 3. Hippopotamus (Hexaprotodon) sivalensis
  Falc. & Cautley
- 4. Camelus sivalensis Falc. & Cautley
- 5. Sivatherium giganteum Falc. & Cautley
- 6. Stegodon ganesa Falc. & Cautley
- 7. Gavalis cf. gangeticus Geoff.

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